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discussing geographical distribution. The author sets a high example for American systematic paleobotanists. It is to be hoped, however, that the paleobotanical activities of the U.S. Geological Survey will not in the long run be confined to the systematic side, but that they will be extended, as has already been done in the case of European countries, to the crucially important although less abundant structural remains.—E. C. JEFFREY.

Lower Eocene plants.—BERRY³⁷ has published an extensive paper on the plants of the Lower Eocene of southeastern North America, being the result of several years of work on the fossil plants of the southern coastal plain. Naturally, much of the report deals with the stratigraphic relations illustrated by the plants, but the systematic descriptions are of great botanical interest. The orders represented, 34 in number, range from Pyrenomycetes to Rubiales, but 29 of the orders are angiosperms. *Caenomyces* is a new genus of Pyrenomycetes, including 6 species. The pteridophytes are represented by 5 new species, and *Meniphyllodes* is proposed as a new genus of ferns. The gymnosperms are represented by 2 new species, one in *Zamia* and the other in *Anthrotaxis*, while 4 new species, representing as many genera, belong to the monocotyledons.

The bulk of the report, however, deals with the dicotyledons, 228 new species being described, distributed among 96 genera, among which are 7 new genera as follows: *Paraengelhardtia* (Juglandaceae), *Knightiophyllum* (Proteaceae), *Dalbergites* (Leguminosae), *Sterculiocarpus* (Sterculiaceae), *Bombacites* (Bombaceae), *Dillenites* (Dilleniaceae), and *Ternstroemites* (Ternstroemiaceae). One of the marked features in the composition of this dicotyledonous flora is the abundance of leguminous plants, of which 53 new species are described, 12 of which, for example, belong to *Cassia*. In addition to the new species assigned definitely to recognized families, 14 new species are described under form genera of uncertain relationship.—J. M. C.

Conjugate nuclei in Ascomycetes.—In a brief article, Miss WELSFORD³⁸ notes the fact that conjugate nuclei are common in the hyphae of well nourished mycelia of *Botrytis cinerea* and *Sclerotinia Libertiana*. In poorly nourished mycelia the paired nuclei are absent, as the nuclei under such conditions have time to move considerable distances apart before successive divisions occur. Miss WELSFORD observes that if conjugate nuclei occur generally in the mycelium of Ascomycetes, their presence in the ascogenous hyphae does not have the sexual significance usually attributed to it.—H. HASSELBRING.

³⁷ BERRY, E. W., The Lower Eocene floras of southeastern North America. U.S. Geol. Survey. Professional paper 91. pp. 481. pls. 117. figs. 16. 1916.

³⁸ WELSFORD, E. J., Conjugate nuclei in the Ascomycetes. Ann. Botany 30:415-417. figs. 4. 1916.